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Applicant(s): Colvin, Butler, Korniski

Serial No: 10/709,704

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Title: PORTABLE VEHICLE EXHAUST FLOW SENSOR

18

Attorney Docket No.: 81100109

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David S. Bir (Reg. No. 38/383) BABRAH1 00000037 061510 10709704

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Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. §41.37

Applicants submit this Appeal Brief in support of the Notice of Appeal filed May 14, 2006. A decision on Applicants' Request for Pre-Appeal Brief Review indicating issues remained for consideration by the Board of Appeals was mailed on June 22, 2006 setting a 30-day period for filing this Appeal Brief.

Applicants are appealing the final rejection of claims 1-35 for consideration by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences and request the final rejection of claims 1-35 be reversed and this case be remanded with instructions for passing to issuance.

Please charge the fee of \$500.00 for filing this appeal brief to Deposit Account 06-1510 (Ford Global Technologies, LLC).

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(10/709,704)

(i) REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest for this application is the assignee, Ford Global Technologies, Inc., a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of Ford Motor Company.

(ii) RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no prior or pending appeals, interferences or judicial proceedings known to appellant or the assignee that are related to, may directly affect, may be directly affected by, or may have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(iii) STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-35 are currently pending in this application. Claims 1, 12-21, 23-27, and 32 have been rejected under 35 USC §102(b). Claims 4, 7, 8, 22, 29-31, and 35 have been rejected under 35 USC §103(a). Claims 2, 3, 5, 6, 9-11, 28, 33, and 34 were objected to as depending from a rejected base claim, but otherwise indicated allowable. All rejected claims are being appealed.

(iv) STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A telephonic interview was held and an amendment after final was filed but has not been entered because the Examiner indicated it raised issues that require a new search of the prior art.

(v) SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Applicants' claimed invention is directed to an on-board vehicle exhaust flow sensor that uses a screen to create a pressure differential. As illustrated in Figure 1, a prototype device 20 incorporating the invention is light enough to be mounted on the end of a vehicle tailpipe 24 for on-board exhaust flow measurement. As shown in Figure 2, the device includes a flow restriction element 92 that is disk-shaped and extends substantially across the tube or pipe 80. The flow restriction element includes regularly spaced openings and may be implemented by a screen. The open area is selected to reduce or minimize condensation on the flow restriction element and to minimize added back

pressure in the exhaust system while still providing a measurable pressure differential. The measured pressure differential is then used to determine the exhaust flow.

As described in greater detail below, Applicants' specifically distinguish the flow restriction element or screen from a Linear Flow Element (LFE) known in the prior art. In particular, Applicants provide example dimensions described with respect to Figure 2 for implementing a flow restriction element having the claimed characteristics. In Applicants' example, a six mesh (strands per inch) screen constructed of stainless steel wire having a diameter of 0.035 inches (0.889 mm) and openings of 0.1317 inches (3.345 mm) was used to provide an opening or flow area of 62.7% of the cross-sectional area of tube 80. The relatively thin flow restriction element implemented by a screen resulted in an increase of back pressure of approximately 5.2% which is within the range of normal barometric pressure variation. In addition, formation of condensation was reduced or eliminated so that it did not adversely affect the accuracy of flow measurements. For a typical automotive application, a screen mesh of ten or less is preferred to provide a flow area or spacing of between 60 and 65% of the cross-sectional area of the tube.

Applicants' claimed invention provides a number of advantages relative to an LFE or hot-wire anemometer. For example, the circular flow restricting element of Applicants' claimed invention includes sufficient spaces to resist formation of condensation and minimize added back pressure while providing an accurately measurable pressure drop for a wide range of flows. Use of a thin screen or similar flow restriction element does not significantly increase the thermal capacity of the system and facilitates portability compared to conventional laminar flow measurement devices.

(vi) GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED

Claims 1, 12-21, 23-27, and 32 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Weigand (US 5,837,903). While dependent claims 4, 7, 8, 22, 29-31, and 35 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Weigand (US 5,837,903), Applicants' believe the rejection under 35 USC §103(a) stands or falls with the rejection under 35 USC §102(b) based on the

same arguments such that the rejection under 35 USC §103(a) is not argued separately.

(vii) ARGUMENT

Does the Linear Flow Element disclosed by Weigand '903 anticipate a screen as disclosed and claimed by Applicants?

The Examiner relies on US 5,837,903 to Weigand in rejecting Applicants claims stating that Weigand discloses measuring a pressure difference across a screen (18) as disclosed and claimed by Applicants. Applicants respectfully disagree. Weigand teaches use of a ceramic laminar flow element (LFE) (18) placed within the exhaust stream to create the pressure difference, not a screen as disclosed and claimed by Applicants. As described in Paragraph [0003] of Applicants' disclosure "laminar flow devices are typically too heavy for portable use on a vehicle without additional reinforcement, contribute undesirable thermal capacity to the system, and do not have the desired operating range for use as a portable on-board measuring device. Formation of condensation on the flow measuring devices, especially during cold starts, may also result in measurement errors." As described in Paragraph [0007] of Applicants' disclosure, "use of a thin screen or similar flow restriction element does not significantly increase the thermal capacity of the system and facilitates portability compared to conventional laminar flow measurement devices" such as the ceramic LFE (18) disclosed by Weigand.

The use of a screen according to Applicants' invention also reduces or eliminates condensation that may adversely impact flow measurements. As described in Paragraph [0027] "screen 92 or other flow restriction element is preferably a circular element that extends across a cross-sectional area of tube 80 and includes a plurality of strands or wires arranged in an array with the spacing selected to reduce or eliminate formation of condensation under normal operating conditions, while providing a measurable differential pressure for exhaust flows ranging from engine idle to full throttle." Paragraph [0028] of Applicants' disclosure further describes and quantifies these advantages with reference to one embodiment where: "The relatively thin flow restriction element

implemented by a screen resulted in an increase of back pressure of approximately 5.2% which is within the range of normal barometric pressure variation. In addition, formation of condensation was reduced or eliminated so that it did not adversely affect the accuracy of flow measurements."

Applicants' disclosure clearly distinguishes a screen from a conventional ceramic LFE as disclosed by Weigand, which has a considerable longitudinal dimension (with associated weight that makes it generally unsuitable for on-vehicle applications) required to create a laminar flow as known by those of ordinary skill in the art and illustrated in Fig. 1 of Weigand. As described by Applicants, the flow restricting element or screen is formed from a plurality of strands or wires arranged in an array with the spacing selected to reduce or eliminate formation of condensation under normal operating conditions, while providing a measurable differential pressure for exhaust flows ranging from engine idle to full throttle and to minimize increased back pressure. The thickness or longitudinal dimension is relatively thin and based on the screen pattern and size of the wires or strands, which is on the order of 0.035 inches in one embodiment as described in Paragraph [0027]. Furthermore, LFE (18) clearly does not extend across the cross-sectional area (substantially or otherwise) of cylindrical body 12.

In contrast to the Examiner's contention, as shown in Fig. 1 of Weigand, LFE (18) is positioned in the center of cylindrical body 12 and covers only about 50-60% of the cross-sectional area. If LFE (18) extended substantially entirely across the cross-sectional area as disclosed and claimed by Applicants, the resulting back pressure would be significantly higher and likely unacceptable for many applications.

The longitudinal dimension of LFE (18) would also result in formation of condensation as evidenced by Weigand's use of a heating element (28) to heat body 12 and LFE (18) to maintain a temperature above the dew point of the exhaust gas to prevent formation of condensation. (See Col. 2, ll. 50-55; Col. 4, ll. 19-38; Col. 7, ll. 60-66; Fig. 7, block 148). "This preheating is necessary to prevent the thermal inertia of the ceramic laminar flowmeter from condensing exhaust gas water which will plug and occlude the capillary tubes of the capillary section and result in inaccurate readings." (Col. 9, ll. 55-58) As

described above, Applicants' use of a relatively thin flow restricting element, such as a screen, does not require a heater to reduce or eliminate condensation, does not significantly increase the thermal inertia or capacity of the system, and is light enough to use on-board a vehicle. In contrast, the LFE flowmeter disclosed by Weigand is used with an engine mounted on a test stand where weight, thermal inertia, and preheating of the flowmeter are apparently not considerations (Col. 7, ll. 48-59). It would clearly not be practical for a vehicular application to require heating of the flow element to 150 °C prior to starting the engine as taught by Weigand to avoid formation of condensation.

As such, with respect to claims 1, 20, 22, 23, and 32, Weigand does not disclose or suggest measuring a pressure difference upstream and downstream of a screen as disclosed and claimed by Applicants. With respect to claims 12 and 15, Weigand does not disclose or suggest a flow restricting element (or screen) extending substantially entirely across a cross-sectional area of the tube.

With respect to claim 14, the Examiner states that Weigand is deemed to disclose a screen having about six strands per inch in a generally rectangular array as disclosed and claimed. Applicants respectfully disagree. Even if the LFE disclosed by Weigand could be considered a screen, which it is not, Weigand does not suggest sizing of the open area to reduce condensation as taught by Applicants and does not disclose an LFE having about six "strands" (or cells) per inch as the Examiner contends. Rather, Weigand discloses that each parallel tube 20 of the capillary section of the LFE is square in cross section with an open internal area of 0.05 by 0.05 inches (Col. 3, ll. 38-39), significantly smaller than the open area (0.1317 inches) of the six mesh screen taught by Applicants to reduce or eliminate condensation formation while minimizing added back pressure (See Paragraph [0028] for example). Applicants selection of a six mesh screen, or a screen with less than 10 strands per inch (Claim 21) provides advantages (acceptable backpressure while covering substantially entire cross-section, reduction or elimination of condensation, light weight) that are neither disclosed nor suggested by the LFE taught by Weigand. In contrast, Weigand teaches that LFE 18 is subject to condensation formation and requires a heating element 28 to preheat body 12 and LFE 18 before starting the engine to avoid

condensation. As such, LFE 18 clearly does not have the necessary construction as taught by Applicants and claimed in claims 13, 14, and 21.

As described above, Applicants' disclosed and claimed screen and measuring a pressure drop across a screen is clearly patentably distinguishable from the LFE disclosed in Weigand '903. As such Applicants' claims 1, 12-21, 23-27, and 32 include features that are not anticipated by Weigand '903 and Applicants respectfully request that the rejection under 35 USC §102(b) be reversed. Similarly, the rejection of dependent claims 4, 8, 22, 29, 30, and 35 under 35 USC §103(a) should be reversed.

(viii) CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. (Previously Presented) A method for real-time determination of exhaust gas flow through an exhaust pipe of a vehicle, the method comprising:
measuring a pressure difference upstream and downstream of a stranded mesh screen;
measuring exhaust gas temperature; and
determining the exhaust gas flow based on the pressure difference and the temperature.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of determining the exhaust gas flow comprises determining the exhaust gas flow based on a square root of the quotient of the pressure difference and the temperature.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2 wherein the step of determining the exhaust gas flow further comprises:
determining a constant based on known flows, known temperatures, and a measured pressure difference; and
multiplying the constant by the square root.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of determining the exhaust gas flow comprises determining the exhaust gas flow according to:
$$\text{Flow} = K * (\text{pressure difference})^x * (\text{temperature})^y$$
where "K" represents a constant.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4 further comprising:
measuring the pressure difference for a plurality of known flows and a constant temperature; and
determining slope of the logarithm of the known flows as a function of the logarithm of the pressure differences to determine a value for the exponent "x".

6. (Original) The method of claim 4 further comprising:
measuring the pressure difference for a plurality of known temperatures and a constant flow; and

determining slope of the logarithm of the quotient of the flow and the pressure difference as a function of the logarithm of the temperature for each temperature; and

averaging the slopes for each temperature to determine a value for the exponent "y".

7. (Original) The method of claim 4 wherein a value for "K" is empirically determined.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the step of determining the exhaust gas flow comprises determining the exhaust gas flow according to: differential pressure = $A * \text{flow} + B * \text{flow}^2$ where "A" and "B" are empirically determined constants.

9. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein "A" and "B" are determined during calibration by measuring differential pressures across the screen during a low flow condition and a high flow condition, respectively, at a reference exhaust gas temperature and ambient pressure.

10. (Original) The method of claim 8 wherein the step of determining the exhaust gas flow further comprises adjusting the real-time measured pressure difference based on the measured exhaust gas temperature, the reference exhaust gas temperature, measured ambient pressure, and the reference ambient pressure.

11. (Original) The method of claim 10 wherein the real-time measured pressure difference is adjusted by multiplying by a factor "K", where: $K = (T_{REF}/T_{actual})^{-2Y} (P_{Ambient}/P_{REF})$ and "Y" is determined based on a relationship of differential pressure as a function of temperature for the low flow and high flow conditions.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the screen covers substantially the entire area of the exhaust pipe.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the screen mesh is selected to generate a measurable pressure difference while minimizing back pressure and formation of condensation on the screen.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the screen includes about six strands per inch arranged in a generally rectangular array that extends across the exhaust pipe.

15. (Previously Presented) A portable system for determining exhaust gas flow of a vehicle, the system comprising:

a tube adapted for placement on an exhaust pipe of the vehicle, the tube including a disk-shaped flow restricting element extending across the tube, a first port disposed upstream of the flow restricting element for measuring a first pressure, and a second port disposed downstream of the flow restricting element for measuring a second pressure; and

a device in communication with the tube for determining the exhaust gas flow based on a difference between the first and second pressures.

16. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the tube further comprises a third port for measuring temperature of exhaust gas flowing through the tube.

17. (Original) The system of claim 16 further comprising a thermocouple extending through the third port and in communication with the device to measure temperature of the exhaust gas flowing through the tube.

18. (Original) The system of claim 16 wherein the device determines the exhaust gas flow based on a difference between the first and second pressures and the temperature of the exhaust gas.

19. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the device includes at least one differential pressure transducer to generate a signal based on the difference between the first and second pressures.

20. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the flow restricting element comprises a screen.

21. (Original) The system of claim 20 wherein the screen comprises a plurality of strands arranged in a generally square array with less than ten strands per inch.

22. (Original) The system of claim 20 wherein the screen is made of stainless steel.

23. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the flow restricting element comprises a disk having regularly spaced openings.

24. (Original) The system of claim 23 wherein the openings comprise between 60% and 65% of the cross-sectional area of the disk.

25. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the device includes a microprocessor to determine the exhaust gas flow.

26. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the tube is straight to reduce added back pressure.

27. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the flow restricting element includes sufficient spaces to limit any increase in back pressure to less than six percent.

28. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the device comprises:
a first differential pressure transducer generating a first signal based on the difference between the first and second pressures corresponding to a first range of exhaust flows; and

a second differential pressure transducer generating a second signal based on the difference between the first and second pressures corresponding to a second range of exhaust flows.

29. (Original) The system of claim 15 further comprising:

a condensation trap positioned upstream relative to the flow restricting element.

30. (Original) The system of claim 29 wherein the condensation trap comprises:

a conical screen having an apex pointing upstream; and
a baffle disposed downstream of the conical stream.

31. (Original) The system of claim 15 wherein the tube further comprises a fourth port for extracting samples of exhaust gas passing through the tube.

32. (Previously Presented) A portable exhaust gas flow sensor for real-time on-board measurement of exhaust gas flow from a vehicle, the sensor comprising:

a straight tube for connecting to an exhaust pipe of the vehicle, the tube including an interior screen disk to generate a pressure drop as exhaust gas flows across the screen, an upstream port for measuring pressure upstream of the screen, a downstream port for measuring pressure downstream of the screen, and a thermocouple port for measuring exhaust gas temperature;

a differential pressure transducer in communication with the upstream and downstream ports for generating a signal based on a pressure difference between the upstream and downstream ports;

a thermocouple in communication with the thermocouple port for generating a signal based on temperature of exhaust gas flowing through the straight tube; and

a processor for receiving the signals from the differential pressure transducer and the thermocouple and determining exhaust gas flow based on the received signals.

33. (Original) The sensor of claim 32 further comprising:

a second differential pressure transducer in communication with the upstream and downstream ports for generating a second differential pressure signal based on the pressure difference between the upstream and downstream ports, wherein the first differential pressure signal corresponds to a first range of exhaust gas flows and the second differential pressure signal corresponds to a second range of exhaust gas flows.

34. (Original) The sensor of claim 33 wherein the processor selects one of the first and second differential pressure signals to use in determining the exhaust gas flow.

35. (Original) The sensor of claim 32 wherein the processor determines exhaust gas flow according to:

$$\text{exhaust gas flow} = K\Delta P^x T^y$$

where ΔP represents the differential pressure, T represents the temperature of the exhaust gas, and K , x , and y are empirically determined.

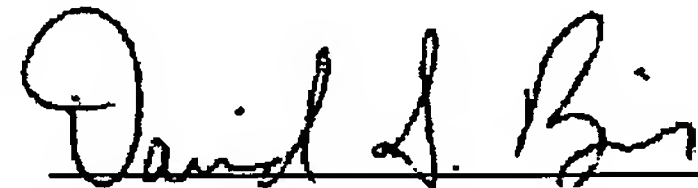
(ix) EVIDENCE APPENDIX

Applicants are not relying on any evidence not already made of record. Applicants rely on the specification and drawings as filed and the prior art cited by the Examiner (US 5,837,903)

(x) RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

Applicants are not aware of any related proceedings as stated above.

Respectfully submitted:



David S. Bir

Registration No. 38,383

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Bir Law, PLC
13092 Glasgow Ct.
Plymouth, MI 48170

Telephone: 734-927-4531
Customer No. 46,535